

Augusta, November 25, 1871.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.
2.00 in advance, or \$2.50 not paid within
Three months of date of subscription.
All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed rate in connection with the subscription will show the time when the paper is paid, and will constitute, in the absence of a valid receipt for money's receipt, the receipt.

Collectors' Notices.
Mr. T. DARRING is now canvassing and collecting in Cumberland County.
Mr. E. G. BRIMMER will visit Wadsworth County during October and November.
Mr. C. A. AYER is now canvassing Knox County.
C. H. RICE, who will canvass Lincoln County during November and December.

Special Notice to Subscribers.
We renew the liberal offer made to our subscribers last year, of which, we trust, they will take immediate advantage, viz:
All persons in arrears who will send us the amount due, at the rate of 10¢ per year, will receive, in addition, still reduced rates on all past indebtedness, and for a year's subscription in advance. This offer to stand open until the 1st of January, 1872. All payments made at this office, or by mail, or to our authorized agents previous to that date, will be credited in accordance with the terms above stated.

Romanist Missions among Negroes.
The cable informs us that on the 18th inst., three sailed from England four Catholic priests who are to labor for the conversion of the negroes in the United States. That Protestant England should send a Romanist mission is indeed a novel idea, and the supporters of the enterprise showed their appreciation of the fact by bidding the missionaries a formal farewell. Archbishop Manning addressed them, and dwelt upon the propriety of a movement for the amelioration of the emancipated slave coming from the nation who established slavery here.

Those who are acquainted with the history of Roman Catholic missions will not dismiss this little item of news as a matter of no importance. It is full of significance. Amongst all the religions of the world, and amongst all sects of Christians, Romanism stands prominent for achievement in the field of missionary work. In the amount of treasure expended, the breadth of the field comprehended in its efforts, and the number of its workers and converts, it is unrivaled. In patient devotion to their labor of love, its missionaries have had no superior. The Christian religion is eminently distinguished above all others by the extent of its propagation, and the number of its converts, is like its latter, full of the most heroic efforts on the part of its priesthood to fulfill the command of their great Teacher, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." The Roman church, for many centuries the only Christian church among the western nations, was the agency through which the work of propagation was carried on. Though often stained by exhibitions of mere bigotry, its missionary agents are nevertheless the fairest pages of its history. It has always been ready to labor among the poor and lowly of every race. Every barbarous country discovered by Catholic nations has been the immediate scene of its labor for the conversion of its people to the Christian faith. And these efforts have not withered, but rather have the efforts of Protestant missionaries. The latter labor under the disadvantage of being compelled by the nature of their faith to appeal more to the intellect than to the senses, and they find it difficult to create in the untutored mind the proper appreciation of the great truths they teach. The Catholic missionaries attach little importance to the instruction of converts in the abstract mysteries of religion, are content if they succeed in arousing a veneration for emblems, a respect for common morality, an attachment to the church, and in securing the faithful performance of religious duties. Their missionaries are well calculated to impress the imagination, and they find it comparatively easy to attract converts.

What will be the result of the movement now inaugurated must be left for time to determine. We can only say that the field is ripe, and the laborers zealous. Catholicism has during the last century been making rapid progress in England, and her priestly ranks are eager to attempt and hopeful of achieving still higher triumphs. In the negroes they may find a people ready to yield to the persuasions of a religion that addresses itself so strongly to the senses.

The violent northerly storm which commenced on Tuesday night last and continued through Wednesday and Wednesday night, did great damage to the railroads of Massachusetts and Maine. A large portion of the Eastern railroad was submerged, and as badly washed by the high tides, that the trains were interrupted for several days, the running of one of the regular trains being entirely suspended for the time. New England on Wednesday afternoon, while the train which left Boston 12.15, was slowly feeling its way, a section of the track which was under water, gave way, throwing the tender from the track and crushing a fireman named James Burns, to death.

On the Maine Central a wash-out occurred just below Hallowell, and the Pullman train for Boston, which passed that point about 12 o'clock Wednesday night, met with an accident there, which, providentially, was not attended with fatal results. The engine passed over the culvert all right, and dragged the tender about twenty rods down the track, smashing it badly, but leaving the engine on the track. The baggage car was thrown on its side, all the trucks on the passenger car and Pullman sleeping cars but the last two trucks, were wrecked off, the floors and platforms being somewhat injured. Conductor Eaton received a slight bruise on the hip; road-master Geo. Norris, was injured in the ankle, and the eye, but not seriously; Charles H. Merrill, Western Union Telegraph repairer, belonging in Seab, had a bad cut in the head, and several others were slightly bruised, names not known. It seems almost incredible that none were killed or so few wounded. The track was badly torn up, but was repaired during the following day.

On the coast every available harbor was crowded with vessels driven in for shelter. Contrary to expectation very few cases of serious damage to shipping during the storm have been reported. The Government signal fort was fortunately announced its coming Tuesday afternoon, and consequently many steam and sailing vessels intending to leave stayed in harbor.

The closing exercises of the fall term at Oak Grove Seminary took place on Friday last, and were of a very interesting character. During the day there were examinations in the studies passed over for the term, and in the evening the prize declamations took place. The first prize to gentlemen was given to Harry W. Dudley of East Vassalboro, and the second to Charles Reynolds of North Vassalboro. The first prize to ladies to Miss E. C. Rollins of Vassalboro, and the second to E. A. Cook of North Vassalboro. Misses Maria K. Doe of Vassalboro and Annie M. Pierce of East Vassalboro received special commendations.

The Bangor Why says at a recent meeting of the Trustees of the Penobscot Pottery Society, the resignation of Philip Combs as Secretary, induced some of the members to resign, and Albert Noyes as Bangor was elected to fill the vacancy.

Being in Portland some weeks since, we spent a few hours, very pleasantly, in the rooms of the Public Library in the new City Hall—an institution which did not exist, we believe, prior to the fire, and one of the good things for which that great conflagration may be thanked; for it is sure to bring out blessings to the citizens of that city, especially its young men and young women, in all coming time. In regard to the management, we should judge from the new arrangement of the shelves, made in order to obtain additional shelving, that the accessions are made not only steadily but with excellent judgment, lighter works of course predominating, as the library is largely a free circulating library, and largely devoted to what is termed light literature. But our greatest interest was in examining the books formerly constituting the private library of the late Hon. William Willis—whose memory every Portlander should hold in grateful remembrance, he was so emphatically a Portland man, whose interest in the welfare and prosperity of his beloved city found fitting expression in his noble history of the place, one of the volumes of the series of essays, "The History of the City of Portland," which we had seen in the library before in his true parlor, the books arranged with that precision becoming the exact man that he was, when he was eloquent over the rarity of this volume and the value of that—but to look at them now silent, like their former possessor, and in a place where strange hands would handle them, was another matter, and we looked them over not without a feeling of sadness. But they are in the custody of a judicious and appreciative society, and are no doubt deposited where they would have been. There are probably two or three thousand in all—possibly less—the strength of the collection, as one would suppose, being in history, especially in American local history, and in the history of the city of Portland, and New England generally. Of great value however, are his own manuscript papers, particularly the collection, all minutely indexed, gathered by him while preparing his history of Portland, and his work on the Lawyers of Maine; the notes and additions to the latter forming a large mass of information, and worth of inserting in a new edition of the work. The student of Maine history will long continue to consult this collection, which will continue to be valuable and not yet made public, with great interest. Considerable as Mr. Willis published in his lifetime relating to the history of our State, much more must still remain among his papers, many elaborate articles have been prepared, and we hope the Society will see to it that these are published, and that a suitable memoir of his long-time President is in due time given to the public. It was understood that Hon. John A. Poor was engaged on the work, when with him was ended forever, here. The Society has now a double labor to perform, and some competent hand or hands should not long delay in merited memorials.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, 1871. We learn from the State Superintendent that this week closes the institute season for the present year. More than forty new teachers have been trained with an attendance of teachers nearly reaching four thousand. The work commenced the first of August, and every week since that time one or more institutes have been held in the State. Hereafter the institutes have generally been held on the first of August, and every week since that time one or more institutes have been held in the State. Hereafter the institutes have generally been held on the first of August, and every week since that time one or more institutes have been held in the State.

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A DETERMINED SCHEME. Lafayette Park, New York City, was the scene of a similar last December, has been pronounced insane by his physicians. He is now at his home in Lowell, Mass. Mr. Whittier was for a long time pastor of the Branch Street Church in Lowell, and has lately been engaged as an Evangelist.

Michael Cusick, who was before the inquest as a witness in the case of Kate Leehan, who was murdered several weeks since in Brookline, Mass., was on Wednesday last indicted to jail as the murderer. The evidence against Cusick is at present withheld by the coroner, except that he was known to be in the vicinity where the girl was murdered, and his contradictory statements and failure to account for himself at the time.

The next meeting of the Board of the Maine Baptist Convention will be held at the vestry of the Baptist Church in this city, on Monday, Nov. 27, at 6 o'clock P. M. Matters of great importance, outside of the usual routine, will come up for consideration. Those who attend will be furnished with free return tickets on the railroad.

Editor's Table.
SOME CHILDREN'S BOOKS. Books for children will form a considerable number of the new publications of the day, and publishers will give each other in bringing out the best and most attractive volumes for little folks, all of which accrue to their particular benefit. For very young readers, Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., publish "Little Jakey," the touching story of a blind German boy, written by Mrs. S. H. De Kroyer, finely bound and illustrated, and printed from large type; and a pretty collection of "Little Folk Songs," by Mrs. Richard Grant White, a sort of modern Mother Goose, with appropriate vignettes. Messrs. G. W. Carleton & Co., New York, also publish for the same class of readers—or rather for those who must use their eyes in reading—"Mother Goose's Music," by "Mamma Geesee," both very neatly printed and bound and illustrated. For an older class of readers Messrs. Harper & Bros., New York, publish the "History of Louis Philippe, King of the French," from the pen of John S. King, blind, and forming one of the volumes of the series of useful and popular series, "Abolish the Illustrated History," comprising the lives of the great rulers of ancient and modern times, and especially adapted for family reading. Messrs. Hurd & Houghton also publish "The Judge's Pets," by F. Johnson—a collection of delightful stories about dogs, squirrels, kittens, chickens, pigs and other domestic animals, which children are generally fond of, all of which are related in an agreeable manner, and are calculated to make them gentle and kind to the dumb animals about them. The above are for sale in this city by J. Frank Pierce and Clapp & Noyes.

THE TRANSMISSION OF LIFE. Counsel on the Nature, and the Duties of the Human Function. By George H. Napier, M.D. Boston: Geo. M. Smith & Co., 129 Washington St. 12 mo. pp. 271. There are always certain objections to the general circulation of such books as the above. If correctly and faithfully written they may fall into the hands of a class of readers too young to fully understand the good advice and profit by it, and yet old enough to have their minds influenced by those portions upon which the mind always seizes, which are invariably to be read and studied in connection with the bolder and weightier truths Christian writers on the subject aim to inculcate. From looking at this book very carefully, however, we are led to believe it is prepared by a physician who understands the delicate yet vital subject he is discussing, and that it is written in the interest of morality and religion. Young men need the correct information it contains, and they need to have enforced the lessons of morality and virtue to be found in its pages. It is well written, and we are happy to note the void of illustrations. The manner of its sale by agents will place the book in the hands of those who could not obtain it from bookstores, and we sincerely hope, good will follow in every case where it is read through, and its truths practiced.

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A Cause for Grumbling.
BANGOR, Nov. 20, 1871.
MR. EDITOR:—I write under conditions conducive either to physical comfort or to mental ease, and the object of my letter is to complain of the cause. I left Augusta this morning, and on my way to Bangor, I pulled off my overcoat and threw it off my back. But no relief came. On the contrary I felt more and more oppressed each mile I rolled along. My face felt feverish, and my head was ready to explode. I thought of me and ventilation, and the conductor coming along just then, I asked him how the car was ventilated. "Both above and below," he answered. He then pointed to me the windows and little doors in the top of the car, at which I remarked that they were all closed. "Oh well," said he, "we don't need much ventilation in cold weather." I expressed the opinion that we needed as much ventilation in cold weather as in warm, and he said, "Both above and below," he answered. 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